

Volume IV

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Number 6

FEBRUARY, 1942
15c



Athletics for Girls
Ruth White

Statistics in Basketball
Bill Lange

Defensive Basketball
Johnny Mauer

Southern Schools
University of Kentucky

FOR WANT OF A SHOE

*"— For want of a shoe the horse was lost;
and for want of a horse the rider was lost;
and for want of a rider the battle was lost"
—ALL FOR THE WANT OF A SHOE!*

This axiom applies today in the realm of sports. Games are lost for the want of proper shoes for athletes.

Avoid the risk by using only the best in footwear.



RIDDELL

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY and SERVICE



1259 N. Wood Street

• •

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans



DWIGHT KEITH
Editor & Business Manager

ADVISORY BOARD

W. A. ALEXANDER
Georgia Tech

FORREST C. ALLEN
University of Kansas

WALLACE BUTTS
University of Georgia

MIKE S. CONNER
Commissioner, S.E.C.

H. G. CRISP
University of Alabama

RED DAWSON
Tulane University

REX ENRIGHT
University of S. C.

FRANK HOWARD
Clemson

A. R. HUTCHENS
Commissioner, S. F. O. A.

S. D. JACKSON
Secy. Tenn. Officials Assn.

T. L. JOHNSON
Georgia Football Officials Assn.

L. L. McLUCAS
Secy. Florida Coaches Assn.

BOB LEE
President Ga. Coaches Assn.

JACK MEAGHER
Auburn

HARRY MEHRE
University of Mississippi

BERNIE MOORE
Louisiana State University

H. R. SANDERS
Vanderbilt University

ROY MUNDORFF
Georgia Tech

JESS NEELY
Rice Institute

JOHN PATRICK
Oglethorpe University

ADOLPH RUPP
Kentucky

JACK REAMES
Parker (S. C.) High School

JOHN VARNEDOE
Principal Savannah High

WALLACE WADE
Duke University

MALCOLM LANEY
Secy. Alabama Coaches Assn.

W. G. SILER
Morristown, Tenn.

JESS YARBOROUGH
Miami High

Volume IV

FEBRUARY, 1942

Number 6

In This Issue

FRONT COVER PHOTO—Alta Marie Giddens, drum majorette, University of Georgia, runner-up in national contest.

Southern Schools—University of Kentucky	4-5
The Forward Pass by A. D. Kirwan	6
Guard Play by Adolph Rupp	8
Track at University of Kentucky by Joe Rupert	9
Coaching the Backfield by Frank Moseley	10
Defensive Basketball by Johnny Mauer	11
Editorials	12
Practical Statistics in Basketball by Bill Lange	13
Six-Man Football by D. R. Davis	14
Football at Woodlawn High, Birmingham, Ala. by Malcolm Laney	15
Athletics for Girls at University of Mississippi by Ruth White	16
Sports Program—Ninth Infantry Division	17
Successful Teams—	
Asheville High	18
Wrens High by Neil Turner	19

SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE, a magazine devoted to sports, is published monthly except June, July and August, as the official publication of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia Football Officials Association, the Florida Athletic Coaches Association, the South Carolina High School League, the Southern Collegiate Basketball Officials Association, and the Alabama High School Coaches Association. Material appearing in this magazine may be reprinted provided that credit is given to SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE.

Please report any change of address direct to our circulation office rather than to the post office.

Subscription Rates: One Year \$1.00; Single copies 15 cents.

Published by Southern Coach & Athlete, business office, 401 N. McDonough St., Decatur, Ga.

Editorial and circulation office, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second class matter on November 8, 1938, at the post office at Decatur, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Southern Schools

University of Kentucky

By Helen G. King

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY at Lexington, has served the commonwealth of Kentucky for 75 years, and is its oldest public institution for higher education. Its history is inseparably aligned with the history of Kentucky, and through the three-quarters of a century of the University's existence many educational and cultural contributions have been made to the commonwealth and to the nation.

Kentucky's university was one of a number of land grant colleges established by the Federal Morrill Act of 1862, but it was started as a part of Kentucky University, now Transylvania College, under a cooperative plan authorized by the state legislature in 1865. The purpose of this plan was to unite public and sectarian education under one organization, and the experiment was tried for a number of years, the Federal funds, authorized by the Morrill Act, being used in the meantime to develop agriculture and mechanic arts in Kentucky University.

In 1878, however, when the people of Kentucky decided to establish a state institution of higher learning, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was separated from Kentucky University and reestablished on land given by the City of Lexington and the County of

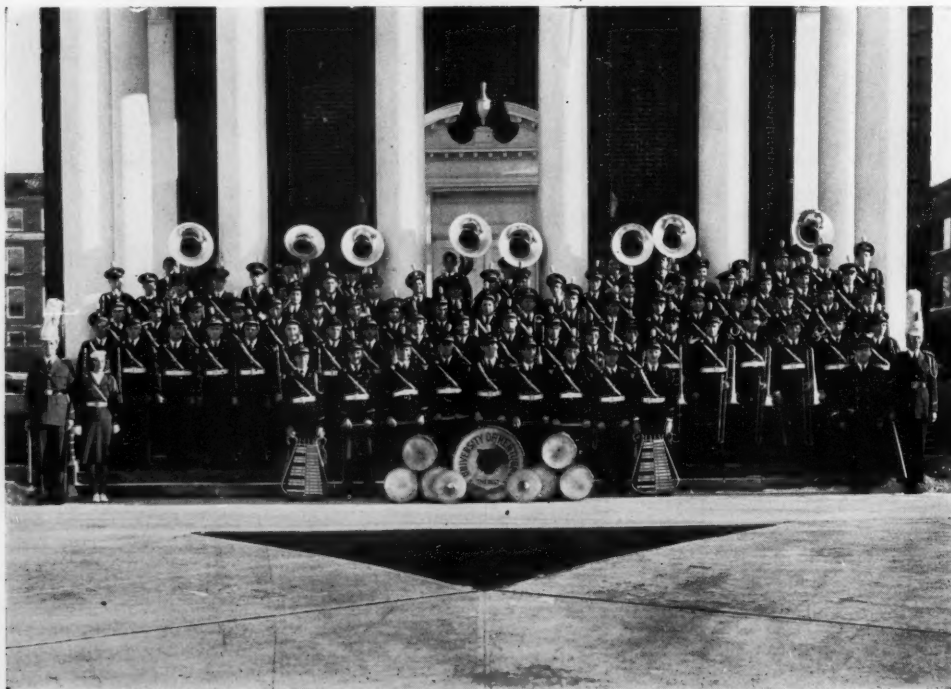
Fayette in south Lexington, where the main campus has remained. Thirty years later the legislature changed the name of the institution to the State University of Kentucky and gave it additional financial support. In 1916 the name was again changed, this time to the present title, and additional maintenance was arranged by legislative act.

A new era in the 75-year history of the University of Kentucky was established in the spring of 1941 with the appointment, by the Board of Trustees, of Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, alumnus of the University in the class of 1914, as sixth president of the University.

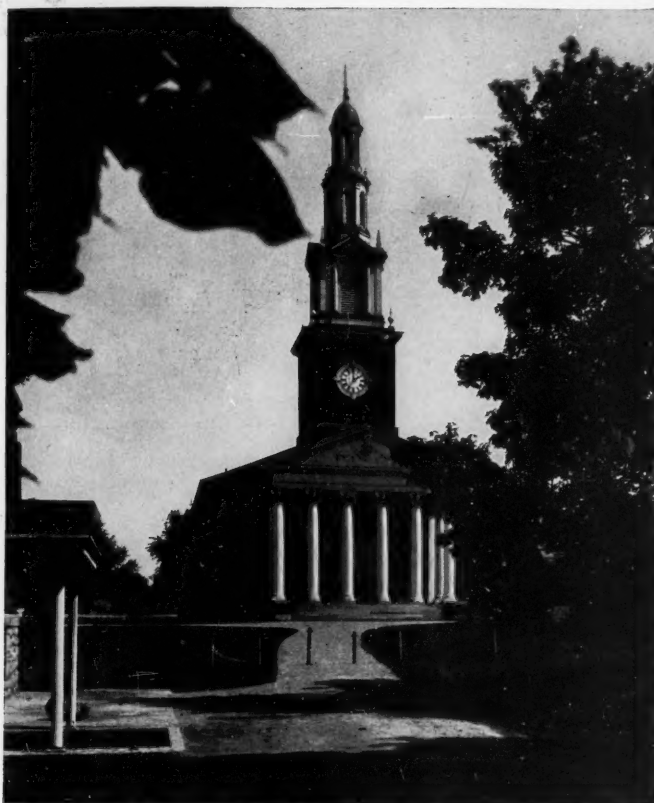
President Donovan succeeded Dr. Frank LeRond McVey, University president for 23 years, who assumed the emeritus rank in 1940. The other permanent presidents of the University have been: John Augustus Williams, Joseph Desha Pickett, James K. Patterson, Judge Henry S. Barker.

Athletics at University of Kentucky

Football at Kentucky began in 1891, when a team from Centre College, Danville, Ky., challenged the state school to a contest, taught them the game, and then beat them only 6 to 0.



★
University
of
Kentucky
Band.
★



Above: Dr. Herman Lee Donovan, President, University of Kentucky.

★

Left: Memorial Hall, erected on the University campus by citizens of Kentucky, honoring commonwealth's World War dead.

★

The gridiron history of the Wildcats is a colorful one, including a pair of ties with hitherto unbeaten and Rose Bowl bound Tennessee around the turn of the 30's, and an undefeated team in 1898.

Kentucky has turned into the professional football ranks some of the best players in that post-graduate business, namely Bob "Twenty Grand" Davis, the guiding light of the Columbus Bulls; Bert "Man O' War" Johnson of the Chicago Bears; Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn's great kicker, and John "Shipwreck" Kelley, part owner of the Brooklyn team. Kelley figured in the news not long ago by marrying debutante Brenda Duff Frazier.

The first coach at the University was Jackie Thompson. Mr. Thompson, who received no salary and also played, was guest of honor recently at the golden jubilee celebration of Kentucky football in Lexington.

S. A. "Daddy" Boles came from Vanderbilt in 1916. During his 25 years at Kentucky he has coached every sport and now holds the position of Graduate Manager of Athletics.

The present head football coach, Albert Dennis "Ab" Kirwan, was captain of the Wildcat team in 1926. He holds a certificate to practice law, but prefers coaching football and was head mentor at Manual Training High School in Louisville, Ky., when recalled to his alma mater in 1938.

His teams have upon this writing won 18 games, lost 16, and tied three. Seven of those losses came in his first year.

Kirwan's teams play a wide-open type of football, featuring a heavy aerial attack. He uses the Notre Dame

box with a shift, a short punt formation, and on a few occasions this year has used a "T".

When the Kentucky athletic department was reorganized in 1938, Bernie A. Shiveley was made Athletic Director. "Shive", an all-American guard under the great Bob Zuppke at Illinois during the days of Red Grange, came to the Bluegrass as line coach under Harry Gamage in 1927. Despite his elevation, he continues to function in the part of teacher of linemen under Kirwan.

Both Kirwan and Shiveley hold positions as professors of physical education.

Working with them as assistants in football are Frank Moseley, ex-Alabama great; Joe Rupert, Kentucky captain in 1934; Joe Shepherd, Kentucky captain in 1939, and Gene Myers, Kentucky alternate captain in 1937.

Kentucky maintains, under the direction of C. W. Hackensmith, one of the most progressive intramural departments in the United States.

Probably as dramatic a figure as the University ever listed on its coaching roster is Adolf Rupp, present day basketball coach. His teams have been five times winner of the Southeastern conference basket crown, and on two other occasions have finished second. Working with Mr. Rupp is Paul McBrayer, a Kentucky great of recent years.

Baseball in the Bluegrass is handled by Frank Moseley, track by Joe Rupert, Professor H. H. Downing of the mathematics department heads the tennis teamsters, and "Daddy" Boles, the golfers. University of Kentucky also has a coachless, pool-less swimming team which two years ago went amazingly undefeated, and has been consistently the state champion.

The Forward Pass

By AB KIRWAN

Head Football Coach, University of Kentucky

ONE of the principal weapons upon which a successful attack is built is the forward pass. Not only is it effective in its own right but without it, the efficiency of the other half of the offense, the running game, is cut down tremendously.

Of course, to have a successful passing game, we must have boys with natural ability; that is, a boy who is a good passer and boys who are good receivers. But this is only the ground work on which the passing attack is based. Its development is now up to the coach. Let us start with the passes.

The Passer

Assuming that the boy has natural throwing ability and accuracy, we work first on his form. We don't care how he holds the ball so long as he grips it. Some boys like the fingers gripped on the laces, while others like to place the thumb there. Either way is satisfactory.

Next we study his throwing motion. We like to have him set in a well balanced position with his left foot forward (if he is a right-handed passer) with his weight on his right foot. The ball is held at the chest and is not raised for the throw until the throw

is actually made. The ball is then raised to a point beside the head, not back of the body, and the throw made by a forward motion from there. As the throw is made, the left foot steps in the direction of the throw and the right is shifted from the right to the left foot.

On short passes, the passer holds the ball near the middle of the long axis, so as to make the pass float and not hit the receiver at close range with too much steam. On the long passes, he holds the ball nearer the back end of the long axis, so as to get the necessary distance on the pass.

Pass Protection

After these mechanics are worked on until reasonable efficiency is obtained, we give the passer a great deal of experience passing under fire, so as to develop poise in him. We place him in a definite spot from which he is to throw and do not let him move from this spot. We build up in him the belief that at this spot he will get the maximum protection and that his mates will, if he holds this spot, keep his throwing lane clear. I think this is important. It is impossible for a team to block for a passer, if they do not know where the passer will be at the time of the throw. Giving him a definite spot and giving the blockers a good initial position, they should give him reasonably good protection. On the other hand, if he is running around helter-skelter, it is impossible for them to block, as they have no idea what the path of the men they are to block will be.

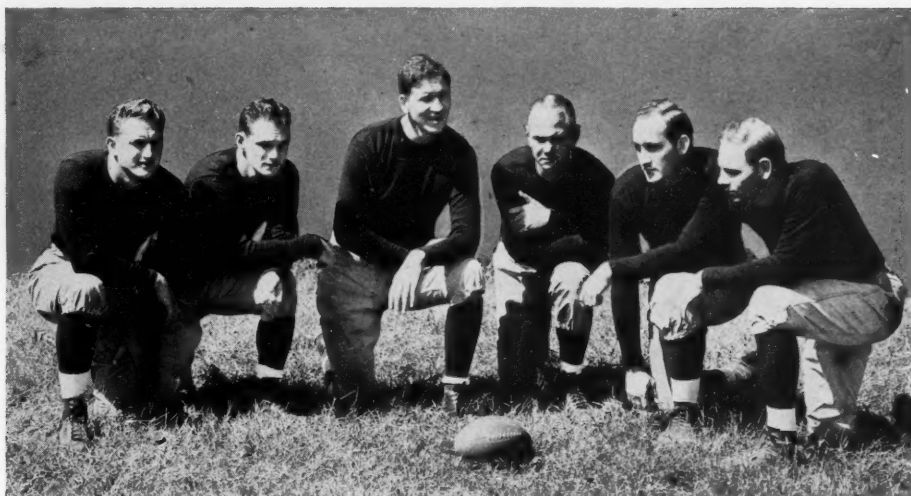
We make the passer stand then on this spot, disregarding rushing line-men, and watching only for the receiver. He does not wait until the receiver is in the open to make his throw, but must anticipate, through long practice, and make his throw just as the receiver makes his break into the open.

The Receiver

The receiver should be a well coordinated boy with a good sense of touch in his hands. It has been our experience that all good receivers have good, sensitive hands which re-

(Continued on page 22)





FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Left to right: Lloyd Ramsey, who is now in active service; Frank Moseley; "Ab" Kirwan, head coach; Bernie Shiveley, Athletic Director and line coach; Gene Myers; and Joe Rupert.



Random shots of various sports activities at University of Kentucky.



ADOLPH F. RUPP

Adolph Rupp is a household word in Kentucky and a name that is known and respected in basketball circles throughout the nation. His teams always have a certain dash and color that mark them as a Rupp product. Besides being one of the game's most brilliant coaches, Rupp is an entertaining speaker and is always popular at coaching schools.

The widely discussed Kentucky guard-around play is diagrammed and explained in the accompanying article.

Guard Play

By ADOLPH F. RUPP

Basketball Coach, University of Kentucky

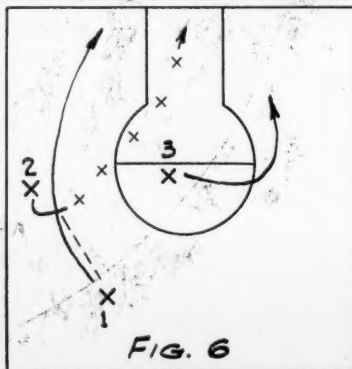
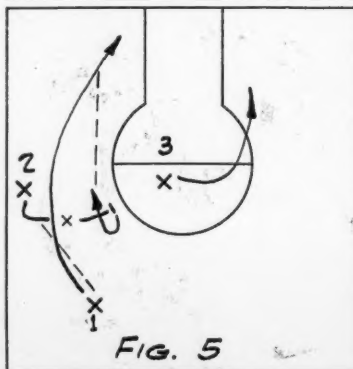
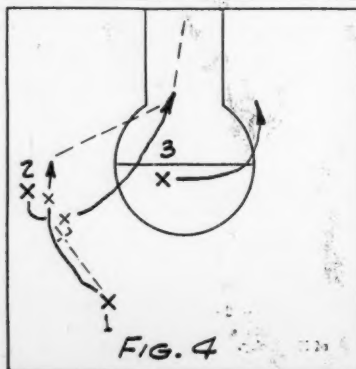
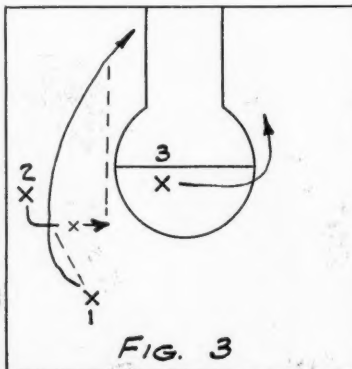
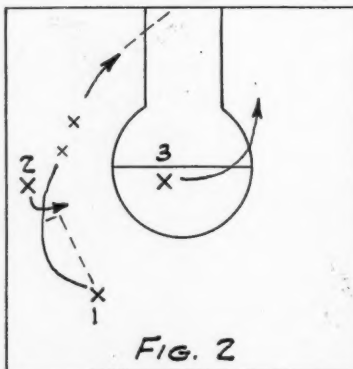
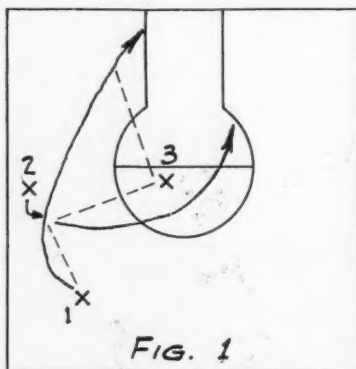
IN modern basketball, it is highly essential that all of the men on the team be scoring threats. I think today that you will find that the guards who are essentially defensive men will do as much scoring as the forwards.

The guard play in basketball, or the guard around play, as we call it here at Kentucky, has been much discussed in many coaching schools. In fact, our guard around play is so designed that we consider it the best fundamental ball handling drill that we have found. As can be seen from the diagrams, the set-up is the same in every case with six options for the guard to exercise as he sees fit. We have shown this guard around play at many coaching schools and, in every case, it has caused considerable comment by the coaches. The reason for this, I think, is due to the fact that we spend a lot of time on it and, therefore, in our demonstrations it

looks better than the other things that we attempt to show. I wish to point out these few brief things that should help the coaches in developing this play.

1. A guard must be an excellent ball handler.
2. A guard must have speed.
3. All guard around plays must be run with maximum speed in ball handling and in foot-work.
4. A guard should, in every case, be playing on his toes, his knees bent, his hips down and his head up. In other words, in a driving position.
5. A guard is the quarterback of his team, and must not start a play, unless there is reasonable assurance that it will go through to a swift conclusion.
6. The guard around play will work best, when the guard is over near the sideline.
7. A guard should cut right off the

(Continued on next page)



Track at the University of Kentucky

By JOE RUPERT

Track Coach, University of Kentucky

THE University of Kentucky has one of the finest tracks in the South. The track surrounds the football field and has a stadium with a seating capacity of ten thousand. It has a two hundred and twenty yard straightaway wide enough for six forty-eight inch lanes. The inner and outer curbings are made of two inch concrete. The track is well marked with copper plugs sunk flush in the top of the curbings. These copper plugs greatly simplify lining the track off for a meet. The bed is made of several layers of crushed rock with a heavy top layer of clay and fine cinders.

The jumping pits are located at one end of the stadium due to the lack of room between the track and football field. They have runways ninety feet long covered with a mixture of clay

and cinders. The broad jumping pit is filled with fine white sand, and the pole vaulting and high jumping pits are filled with sawdust.

Team rooms are situated under the stadium and are equipped with training tables, lavatories, toilets, black boards, and benches. The main dressing rooms are in the gymnasium which is approximately two hundred yards from the track.

Organized practice begins eight weeks before the first dual meet. The first dual meet is held the middle of April and the track men are called out in the middle of February. During February and March the weather is uncertain and many days are spent inside the gymnasium, as it is too wet and cold to go out. The month of April is usually very warm and very seldom is practice interrupted by bad

weather. Good weather always prevails in May.

Five dual meets are held each season and in addition the team participates in the Southeastern Conference Meet. After the last dual meet light work outs are continued for several weeks to allow the boys to gradually break away from hard training.

No financial aid is given to members of the track team in any way. An appropriation by the school finances the sport and there is no charge to the public for seeing the contests.

Kentucky has produced some very fine track men, of these Dave Rogan is the most notable. Rogan holds two conference records, one in the 880 yard run and the other in the mile run.

Guard Play

tail of the forward in a straight line at the basket. Again, don't run in circles. The diagrams with the explanation will briefly show you how the plays are executed.

Play 1—Guard number 1 passes to forward number 2, who steps out to meet pass. He immediately throws ball to number 3, the pivot man, and cuts around him. Guard goes in with his pass and number 3 passes to him.

Play 2—Guard number 1 passes to forward number 2, who steps out to meet pass in every case, turns body as if to pass to number 3, but as he turns, he flips ball to guard who is cutting by and guard takes one dribble and shoots.

Play 3—Guard number 1 passes to number 2 who turns toward center of floor, takes one dribble, jumps in air and hooks pass to guard who has cut by.

Play 4—Number 1 passes to number 2 who flips ball to number 1 as in play 2, but number 1 jumps in air and hooks pass back to number 2.

Play 5—Guard number 1 passes to 2 who takes one dribble, pivots, and passes back to number 1.

Play 6—Guard number 1 passes

to number 2 who takes ball, fakes as if to give to guard number 1 but keeps ball and dribbles in to shoot.

This series of guard plays takes

care of every type of defense. Regardless of how a defensive man plays, one of these plays is designed to meet the situation.



WILLIAMS STEEL-SECTIONAL-PORTABLE GRANDSTANDS

Any number of seats ready for
PROMPT SHIPMENT FOR SPRING GAMES

Write—wire for prices and details of popular time payment plan
Pay for your stands out of Gate Receipts.

WILLIAMS STEEL PORTABLE STANDS
INDOOR FOLDING STANDS
PERMANENT STADIA

Also manufacturers of ornamental railings and stairs

WILLIAMS IRON WORKS, INC.

430 E. 102nd STREET

NEW YORK

Coaching the Backfield

By FRANK MOSELEY
Backfield Coach, University of Kentucky

IN order to become a top flight back in college today a player must realize the importance of the many sound and basic fundamentals that have to be mastered before the back can cope with the many duties that he has to perform in modern football. Of course this same principle holds true for the other positions on the football team but in the case of the backfield man, he has a much larger field of duties to perform. For instance; aside from the two basic fundamentals of all football, that is, blocking and tackling, a good back has to be able to run fast, be able to pass and kick, receive and defend against passes, handle the ball on spin plays and be a good ball carrier.

Naturally it is very hard to find many boys that have the natural ability to execute all the aforementioned fundamentals, but you will find that it is this type of player that makes the difference between an ordinary football team and a great football team. How to go about the development of such a player is a long drawn out process which requires many long hours of hard work, most of the hard work being done by the individual player himself. To begin with, most great high school football players are specialists; one may be a great ball carrier with no knowledge whatsoever of how to block or play defense, another may be a great kicker and passer with little or no knowledge of how to carry the ball, while still another may be a good blocker and defensive man (these are few and far between).

Now, in order to have any one or all of these specialists become good, well rounded backs, it takes long hours and hard work. The best way to begin is to map out a program with each boy, giving special attention to the weaknesses of each. Have each boy concentrate, during the regular practice sessions, on the things that he can do best; for instance if a boy is a good passer and kicker let him perform these duties during the regular practice sessions, with the sole idea of improving those particular features which he can already do.

If that same boy is a weak blocker and tackler don't use him to do those two phases until later on, lest he will form a firm dislike for that particular practice and will never be able to do a good job. The time to work on a boy's weakness is before and after the regular practice sessions and during group periods. In this way, individual attention can be given to each boy. Then after a great deal of time has been spent individually and in group periods if the boy who was very weak at ball handling and spinning shows a decided improvement, allow him to do these things during the regular practice sessions. You will find that any boy will take great pride in being able to do a good job, whereas he will become disgusted when asked to perform in regular practice sessions, the duties which he cannot do well. A good passer will want to pass all the time and do nothing else, a good runner will want to do nothing but carry the ball, a good defensive man will want to play only defense and so on. It is human nature to want to do the things that one can do best and not want to do the things that one cannot do well.

Due to the long drawn out process and the length of time it takes to accomplish all these things you will find that by the time a boy gets to where he is really ready to play his best football it is time for graduation. Although once in a while we find a very good sophomore who is able to make the first varsity team he will be the exception rather than the rule. For these reasons more stress should be put on the individual during the first two years.

The following fundamentals are the basis for all good football:

Ball Carrying

Speed, balance and timing are very essential to a good ball carrier. Run with high knee action, feet spread slightly apart. Always run slightly bent at the waist and never full speed until in the open field or when driving into the middle of the line. Learn one or more dodges perfectly, as the side step, cross over, change of pace, or pivot, to be used when in a tight

place or when about to be tackled. Run under control, watching for an opening.

Defense and Tackling

Take proper position on the field with feet apart and weight resting on balls of feet with knees slightly bent for good balance, be alert at all times and ready to move in any direction. On runs come up fast to within four yards of the runner, spread the feet and get set to make the tackle. Halfbacks take tips from the offensive ends. If offensive left end blocks on the line of scrimmage the play is usually a run coming in that direction. If offensive left end leaves line of scrimmage and comes down the field the defensive right halfback can figure a pass play or a run going to the opposite side. These tips are very important for good defensive play. In tackling, the feet should be spread, weight equally distributed and on the balls of feet, knees bent for balance, head well up and back straight. At the point of contact, lunge with the shoulder and clasp the arms very tightly around the legs of the runner. Take short steps, keeping feet spread and well under the body. The time to be most aggressive is after the initial contact is made.

Forward Pass Receiving

Always run well under control and not at full speed until after ball is thrown. Turn only the head when looking for the ball. Run straight at the pass defender making him look into your eyes, fake one way and cut another, adding more speed when you cut. Concentrate on the ball and catch it with the fingers, tuck it away as soon as possible. Run in straight lines and not in circles.

Punting

Many would-be good punters are practically ruined by too much coaching. If a boy has the natural leg swing and the ability to punt, work only to improve and not change his style. Stress such things as the proper speed in getting the ball away, steps, pointing of the toe, and placing the ball away from the receivers. Take punters before practice and

(Continued on page 21)

Defensive Basketball

By **JOHNNY MAUER**
Basketball Coach, University of Tennessee

WITH the elimination of the center jump, the addition of the ten second rule, and the restriction put on the pivot play by the installation of the three second rule, basketball took a decided turn toward a streamline game. I believe that these changes did considerable to help interest in the game, and also, to do away with several of the evils that had cropped up in the way of stalling and also roughing of the pivot man. However, I firmly believe that a great many of us went to the extreme, and coached nothing but the offensive game with the result that defensive play deteriorated considerably. Frankly, I have always been a great believer in the development of a good, sound defense. In the first place, the element of luck in your shooting game causes the percentage of shots that you make to vary from one extreme to the other so that on certain nights you run up a consider-

able score, and on the very next night find it difficult to accumulate one-half of the amount you scored in the game on the night previous. If you have spent considerable time in the development of your defense it seems to me that you have added insurance against defeat when your offensive percentage drops from a real high margin to a very low one. In other words, the nights that you have difficulty in scoring, your defensive play will serve two purposes. First, it will hold the opponents to a margin where you can match them even though your offense has fallen off considerably. Second, during these periods of poor offensive play your defense will serve as a stabilizing factor by keeping your team within reach of the opposition. In other words, the margin between the two teams will always permit you to have a chance to win the ball game regardless of how poor your shooting has

(Continued on page 21)



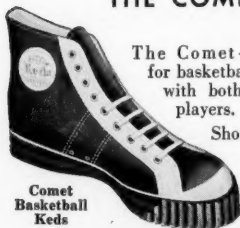
JOHNNY MAUER

Coach Mauer graduated from University of Illinois, where he excelled in all varsity athletics. He coached at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and University of Kentucky, before coming to Tennessee. His team won the Southeastern Conference tournament last season and defeated Long Island University in the Sugar Bowl classic at New Orleans New Year's Day. Coach Mauer is known throughout the country for his basketball fundamentals.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Keds

the Shoe of Champions

THE COMET



The Comet—great favorite for basketball and gym work with both coaches and players.

Shock-Proof Arch Support and Heel Cushion; Built-In Arch Supporting

Stays; Ventilating Eyelets in Shank. Uppers are of heavy duck, loose lined, with the new smooth inside construction. Easily washable. Long wearing, sure traction soles.

"Bill Tilden Triumph Oxford"



A loose-lined circular vamp oxford designed by Bill Tilden and favored by many Tennis and Squash players. Uppers of heavy duck, loose-lined with duck. Thick heel cushion. Long-wearing vulcanized crepe outsole. Bumper toe strip to offset scuffing. Washable.

"BLAZER"



An innovation in Keds oxfords. A colorful shoe for active sports and spectator wear. Uppers of attractive striped fabric with white trim. Rugged crepe-type outside. Washable.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

204 WALKER ST., S.W.



ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Vol IV
FEBRUARY, 1942
No. 6

Official Publication

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.
 GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.
 SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.
 ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSN.
 FLORIDA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.
 SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Business Manager

A Caution to Buyers!

"Patronize home industry" has long been a trade slogan. It had its origin in an era of local economy, before the days of improved transportation and complex system of exchange of goods. This old maxim still has its application, and some of our buyers of athletic equipment have ignored it to their sorrow. Perhaps your state or locality does not manufacture the item in question. In buying this item, you will find it wise to avoid salesmen who have no local dealers or who will not advertise in a medium that serves your locality. In case of dissatisfaction due to misrepresentation or other reasons, you have no one to go to for adjustment except the salesman, and in many cases he will not be back. The oral agreement and verbal assurance mean nothing. The salesman has been assigned to another territory or is "no longer with the company," and the company knows nothing of such agreements. They merely want their "pound of flesh" and if it is in an enforceable contract, they will get it. They have a "jack-leg" lawyer in each locality to look after their interests, but have no tie-up with a local dealer or trade publication that would vouch for the integrity of the maker of the product and protect, as far as possible, the interests of the buyer.

Two Georgia coaches learned this lesson the expensive way, when they bought a certain product from a mid-western concern that had no local connections. The only interest that company has in this section is to "stick it and bleed it." The two gullible coaches bared their breasts to the sharp, smooth tongue of the strange salesman and were "stuck." The salesman played his part well and moved on. The said coaches would like to have a return engagement with him, but he will not be back. The company's lawyer moves in on the second wave to extract the "pound of flesh." Of course they will do no more business here, but will strike down unsuspecting "suckers" in other localities, and we are passing this warning on to others so that they may guard against such infiltrations, and thus avoid the embarrassment of being "clipped from behind."

Priorities for Defense

In the life of every individual and nation, there comes a time when values must be determined and priorities designated. In times of national emergency, such as we face today, a nation must give first place to the things that make for strength and security. To be strong today, a nation must have planes, tanks, ships, and other modern equipment of warfare. It is not enough to have planes, tanks and ships in great numbers. They must have the *speed* and *strength* necessary to make them superior to those of any other country. Also, we must have men. Here, again, men in great numbers will not suffice. We must have men of high caliber—men with speed, strength, courage and devotion.

Our government has set up the proper machinery for the conversion of our essential materials into the best possible war effort. Our safety and national security must come before comforts and conveniences.

Rubber is scarce. Its use is restricted to functions most necessary to national defense. Education is one of these functions and therefore, school buses have a priority on tires. The question now arises, "Can these buses be used to transport school athletic teams to and from athletic contests?" The answer depends upon whether or not athletics is recognized as having educational value. Is it a part of the educational program? We think that it is, since the school sponsors athletic teams, regulates the athletic program and pays the salaries of athletic coaches. Is athletics as essential to national preparedness as some of the other school subjects? Since it promotes *health* and develops *speed, strength, courage* and a *competitive spirit*, we are sure that it is *more* essential to national defense than many of the traditional cultural subjects. This being true, the buses should be permitted to haul athletic teams to their games, just as they do the debating teams to their contests. We are not meeting the Axis powers in the forum, where the winner is determined by eloquence. We are meeting them on the battle field, in the air and on the sea, where it takes strength, speed and courage to win.

High officials of every branch of the service have testified as to the value of sports in the program for national defense. If the schools are to continue their programs on a reasonable basis, the transportation problem will have to be solved. Few high schools can afford to use the bus and train, especially with the increase in rates. For years, the coaches and friends of the schools have used their own cars in hauling players, the schools furnishing gas and oil. They cannot now buy tires, so a new plan must be devised. The only solution now seen is for the school to furnish the cars (school buses), with the athletic association furnishing the necessary gas and oil.

It all depends on the definition of education and our interpretation of what the essentials of a program of national defense really are.

Practical Statistics in Basketball

By BILL LANGE

Basketball Coach, University of North Carolina

BOX scores that you read in your daily newspapers do not give the true picture of what actually takes place in the basketball game that is being reported. When Robert H. Hager, head basketball coach at Oregon State College, in 1926 called his type of basketball percentage basketball he really meant that instead of the long shot and follow game which was being used at that time, he was trying to keep the ball longer, not shooting until he was reasonably sure of scoring. That was one extreme of percentage basketball.

The other type of percentage basketball would be the style of play where the coach teaches his boys to shoot as often as possible figuring that the more you shoot the more points you make. Wooster College, in Ohio, under Coach Mose Hole, is a good example where this type of play has proved profitable and won games.

Material will probably be the most deciding factor in which style of play you use. However, I favor the first theory because I feel that it is the most consistent. That is to say that an offensive club will have more off nights than a defensive one.

If you use the pivot game or game where a certain man always shoots from a certain spot you will try to use that shot as often as possible. That was the strongest feature of the original Celtic offense. Especially was this true in the pivot position when there was no restriction on time or position.

The statistics that I have found of most practical value are those that record all the positive and negative contributions that a player makes during the course of a game.

The positive side of the ledger will consist of recoveries on the backboards—opponents and own—interceptions, getting a held ball, good passes (passes that produced scores, etc.) and some minor points such as blocking a pass, and so forth. Any-

thing that any individual player does that contributes to his team should be written down. Naturally the number of shots made and missed are checked.

The negative scores come usually in turnovers. Any bad passes, fumbles, double dribble, travelling, fouls, errors such as being faked out of position, or any other violations that turn ball over to opponents.

I have found it a good idea to check the statistics at half time. Often boys are making errors that they don't realize, and if they are reminded of their mistakes they don't make them as often.

In keeping these individual statistics it might be well to note the time and the half that errors occur. Many sophomores starting a ball game are on edge and will make many errors during their first five minutes of play. However, if the coach will hold the inexperienced player out until his veterans have the game well in hand the new man can play with more ease, realizing that not a great deal is depended on him. If the time and half



Bob Rose, captain and All-Southern forward, 1941.

is checked it is also an easy way to find out if a player is fatigued or not or if he plays a better second half game than first half.

All statistics that are kept should be placed in the dressing room following each game. It shows exactly what each man has done, and often-times will keep boys from feeling they are not getting a fair deal from their coach. Also, if a boy knows exactly what he did in every phase of the game he will strive harder to improve his weak points.

Statistics should be kept on all players. An average should be made for the team. Over a period of 10 to 12 games any individual player or team will know how strong it is, and how best it can cope with its opponents. The more statistics kept, the more you can make use of your practice sessions, and the more you can get out of your players.

I might add that here at Carolina I keep statistics in practice as well as in regular scheduled games. The reasons are obvious.

Although I feel that in college play statistics are invaluable I also believe that in Junior High School or Prep School they would be even more important. Here it would show what phase of each individual boy's play needed the most attention, and the coach could act accordingly.



BILL LANGE

Six-Man Football

By D. R. DAVIS

I shall address these remarks to the boys out there at "Grapevine Ridge" or "Pumpkin Center" who, like myself, are trying to keep body and soul together by "tutoring" the "game of games." I mean the fellows who feel so very flattered when a new kid enters school and hasn't had time to learn your correct appellation, refers to you as "coach," or when the weekly edition of the "Enterprise" refers to you as a "mentor," you become so elated that you forget to assign the seventh grade a history lesson for Monday.

After having experimented with the game for a year now, I feel that it is the best "small school" game yet devised and is destined to "go places." Of course, it will never rival its namesake in popularity but rather seems to bear the possibilities of developing into a distinct science within itself with many of the "earmarks" of the big game. By "earmarks" I mean: I still find it necessary to call on them for more "leg drive," "heads up, tails low," "use your hands on defense," "leave your feet to spill up the interference" and a thousand others that you can hear any afternoon on any gridiron. I still need the "shoulder block" (who doesn't?) the "cross body," "reverse crab," "knee block," "roll," and any others that you fellows will hand down to me. Yes, it is definitely football not "glorified basketball."

The game fills the bill for at least two types of schools in my estimation: First, those who are playing "breather host" or "cannon fodder" to all the "big guns" in the various conferences; second, those schools scattered all over the country who play forty and fifty basketball games during one season. I well am acquainted with each type. I am not too sure that many of the little "wayside" institutions of "higher learning" around the country wouldn't have a more sensible program by using six-man ball, and win once in a while by actual score, rather than "moral victories."

Last year, I fell heir to a schedule that included all the major clubs in the conference and the sum total of sixteen boys, some of whom would

Coach Davis is a graduate of Tusculum College, Tennessee. He was too small to participate in varsity athletics, but studied coaching technique under Sam Doah, of Tusculum. After serving as assistant to his tutor for one year, Davis coached basketball and track at Ochlochnee, Georgia, for four years and is now serving his second year as football coach at Eau Gallie, Florida. Without benefit of playing experience, Coach Davis has been very successful with coaching, particularly with the six-man game.

need vitamin pills before they could do a decent job ushering a water bucket. Well, I do not even need to consult my diary to find out what happened. Pretty soon, it became, not a job of coaching, but rather, "How will we tape those ankles and knees so that they will be able to take another slaughter?" I shall never forget having taped an ankle so tight that the boy could feel no more pain and having sent him back in to fight for the "glory of dear old Alma Mater." I had no option; I ran less risk with him than I did by sending in my 98 pound "reserve" boy. Under such circumstances, football becomes detrimental in the extreme sense of the word.

This year it's quite different with the six-man game. With the exception of one game when we met a team of "ankle-twisting artists" and would-be "pugilists," we escaped almost uninjured. At the beginning of the season, I was greeted by: "Coach, are we going to have to play that 'sissy' game?" and dozens of similar remarks from players and patrons. After we played the first game, it was a very different story.

Many of the boys said that they liked it better. And, believe it or not, some of my "Sunday quarterbacks" have confessed that they like it better because they can keep up

with twelve men easier than they can twenty-two. Then, too, this year we have managed to get into the "win column," a factor in itself worthy of consideration. I find that somehow boys get tired of "moral victories." Winning has a lasting quality in it that gives the boy a spirit of self-confidence which he doesn't get from the game in which he plays "blocking dummy" for the big boys in other schools.

To you fellows who are desperately struggling to keep in the big game with the hope that some boys will "move in" or some will "grow up" in the next few years, I say give the abbreviated game a try. You'll find that you can lie awake at night with it just as you did with eleven-man. You won't even have to discard that special touchdown play you've always wanted to pull successfully.

Now, just a word to the basketball-minded fellows. I've been along your path also. You begin your season the day school starts and close out just in time for the boys to get in shape to take final examination. Then if you don't watch them they will be asking for a ball to "shoot some" between exams. At least four years ago in southern Georgia, I had a Superintendent who would hardly have known a football from a corn field pumpkin, but he was very progressive and on different occasions attempted to discuss the possibilities of instituting six-man ball in our school. Not me. I always brushed the idea aside by saying that I did not want to spoil what I knew of the eleven-man by "messing" with it. I wasn't even interested enough to read the pamphlet he gave me. What a "dope" I was! Who knows? There might have been another Sinkwich or Nelson among that group of boys. I had one boy to run the hundred in 10.2, a set of twins that stepped it out in about 10.6. I started a basketball team one year that averaged more than six feet and weighed at least 165. They couldn't play basketball but what I wouldn't give to have them each afternoon on the football field! Undoubtedly, there are dozens of similar schools in the same cate-

(Continued on page 21)

Football at Woodlawn High School

Birmingham, Alabama

By MALCOLM LANEY

SINCE coming to Woodlawn High School eight years ago, I have learned many things about football and one of the chief ones is how little I know about the game. Every year that I have coached it seems that new problems, new situations, new rules, new variations and new experiences make the game of football that much more complex to me. During all of my coaching experience, I have tried to use a shifting offense, shifting first into a box formation and then into a short punt formation. Since the "T" formation has gone over with such a bang, I, just like many other high school coaches and some colleges, have tried to throw a little into my Notre Dame set-up.

The Notre Dame system has always appealed to me because of the shift which I think is somewhat attractive to young boys and also has a certain amount of attraction to the spectators. It may not have such a great advantage over other systems, but every fellow to his own choice. I believe when you get the defense to shifting around, moving from one place to another, that you are liable to catch somebody out of position sometimes and make a long gainer. Then too, in the Notre Dame System, as we try to use it, there are fewer "two-on-one" situations than in some of the other formations. We call our system the Notre Dame system, when in reality it probably should be called a modified system of some kind with the shift.

I have found since coaching in the State of Alabama for nine years that any system used by a high school coach will be very much modified because of the lack of time and training opportunities for development. In the Alabama High School Association, we are faced with the problem of starting football practice on September 1st and then playing the first game three weeks later. On top of that, our State Association allows us only three weeks' Spring practice and these have to be consecutive weeks. In many cases half of that time is lost due to bad weather since they require us to have that meager time during the months of January, February or March. In many cases



MALCOLM LANEY

Coach Laney graduated from University of Alabama, where he played four years' varsity basketball and baseball. He played freshman football at Birmingham-Southern College before entering Alabama. After serving as assistant coach at Russellville High School, Alabama, he has coached football and baseball at Woodlawn High School, Birmingham, Ala., for the past eight years. During this time his football teams have won 44 games, lost 17 and tied 4. His 1941 team was undefeated and recognized as the outstanding team in Alabama. Coach Laney is a member of the Southern Football Officials' Association and is also an excellent basketball official.

the football coach has to coach baseball, which prevents Spring training from coming in March, the better of the three months for such, and I happen to be one of these. I have found this to be the biggest drawback and one of the worst evils in our State High School football. In many cases coaches in their enthusiasm for the game, especially for victories, have

(Continued on page 20)



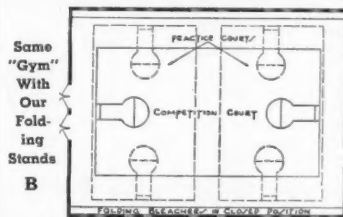
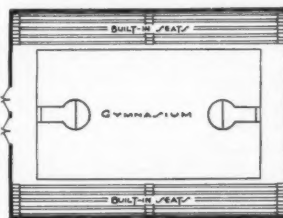
PROVIDE MAXIMUM
USE OF FLOOR SPACE!



UNIVERSAL STEEL FOLDING STANDS close compactly along the wall when not in use. This space saving permits the use of cross courts for basket ball practice thus doubling the number of players accommodated at one time. This also adds usable space for physical drill, now so essential in our preparedness program.

For gymnasiums with entrances in the side walls, our MITER-CORNER sections permit placing seats in otherwise wasted space, at low initial cost.

"BUILT-IN" GYMNASIUM
SEATS ARE WASTEFUL



	A	B
Floor size 80' x 110'.....	8800	sq. ft. 8800
Area occupied by seats.....	2750	sq. ft. 310
Available floor space.....	6050	sq. ft. 8490
Average seating capacity.....	720	1078
Average cost per seat.....	\$10.00	\$6.00
Playing space, contest.....	50'x90'	50'x90'
Playing space, practice.....	1-50'x90'	2-45'x70'



ORDER NOW—GET
THESE HELPFUL BULLETINS

Know the extra values built into these bleachers, their space economy and ease of operation as well as their high factor of safety.

UNIVERSAL BLEACHER CO.
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

Athletics for Girls at the University of Mississippi

By MISS RUTH WHITE

Director of Physical Education for Women, University of Mississippi

B.S. and M.A. — Ohio State University

Southern District Chairman, National Section on Women's Athletics

THE girls' athletic program at the University of Mississippi is organized in accordance with the point of view regarding the organization and conduct of athletics for girls and women of the National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Briefly, we believe that the results of athletic competition for girls and women should be judged in terms of benefits to the participants themselves, rather than by the winning of championships or athletic advantage of the schools involved. Therefore, our girls' athletic program is confined to activities on our local campus, and we stress participation in athletic activities which are suited to the physical capacity and performance ability of the average girl, and which, in most cases, can be used for recreational purposes after college. In other words, golf, tennis, archery, badminton and similar sports which are easily adaptable to individual abilities and needs, are stressed in our girls' athletic program. Basketball has its "following" during the winter season, and softball makes a bid for popularity during the spring, but the individual types of sports, which are so popular everywhere at the present time, gain the most adherents on the Ole Miss campus.

The University requires that all freshmen and sophomore students enroll in physical education classes. Physical education courses are elective for juniors and seniors, and a major curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Education is open to those students who are interested in physical education teaching or public recreation work.

No specific requirements are made regarding selection of activities, but each girl may choose the class activity each semester in which she is most interested, provided she is physically able to participate in the sport chosen. Each girl is given a complete medical examination by the University physician when entering the University, and a further check-up on physical condition is made before participation in strenuous sports



such as basketball. An annual posture examination is given to all freshmen and sophomore girls, and is followed by a period of intense work on posture instruction and exercise.

Class instruction is offered in archery, badminton, basketball, dancing, golf, posture work, stunts, tennis and volley ball. Facilities and individual equipment are furnished by the Department of Physical Education for the above sports as well as for darts, deck tennis, paddle tennis, table tennis, shuffleboard, skittles, softball, and aerial darts. An excellent outdoor swimming pool is available during the early fall and late spring months.

Intramural competition is organized by the Women's Athletic Association in cooperation with the Physical Education Department. The executive board of the local W. A. A. is made up of representatives from all sororities on the Ole Miss campus and from non-sorority groups. This board decides on plans and policies for tournaments in the following sports: archery, badminton, basketball, golf, softball, swimming, table tennis, shuffleboard, and tennis. Last year approximately 75 per cent of the women

students took part in some type of intramural activity.

The Women's Pan-Hellenic Council awards a trophy annually to the sorority which accumulates the greatest number of points for participation of its members in intramural tournaments. The Chi Omega group has won the trophy the past two years.

The local W. A. A. is affiliated with the Mississippi Federation of Women's Athletic Associations and with the national Athletic Federation of College Women, both of which are student organizations interested in worthwhile athletic activities for college women. The annual convention of the state group will be held on the Ole Miss campus in April of this year. One phase of the program will be a "Play Day" in which representatives of all the junior and senior colleges in the state will take part in sports, together, rather than against each other. The plan of such Play Days is such as to stress social, recreational, and physical values to the girls themselves, rather than publicity to individual colleges which may be represented.

The only type of competition car-
(Continued on page 20)

Sports Program Ninth Infantry Division

Released By Public Relations Office
Fort Bragg, N. C.

A WINTER sports program as extensive as any ever undertaken in the Ninth Infantry Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., is getting underway and will swing into high gear this week, it was announced by Lt. Leland A. Jackson, Division Athletic Officer, who expressed confidence that every man in the Ninth, within the next few months, would take part in some athletic activity he really enjoyed. "If a man can't find at least one sports activity to his liking," said Lieutenant Jackson, who has spent the last few weeks formulating a general winter schedule, "he's either too interested in knitting or is studying to be a hermit."

Although in its seventeen months of existence the Ninth has already accumulated a vast quantity of athletic equipment, additional supplies are rolling almost daily, ranging all the way from basketball bladders and badminton shuttlecocks to boxing gloves and volleyball nets. In keeping with the War Department's announced policy that recreational activities are not to be ignored even when training is intensified to a higher degree than ever before, the Ninth is determined that its athletes will have available

all the materials that could possibly be desired for carrying out a sound and sensible athletic program.

During the next few months competitions and tournaments will be held in a variety of sports, with the emphasis, as it is all over the country at this season, on basketball. Company and battery teams are at present engaged in playing off a series of intra-regimental and intra-battalion contests. Early in March, when the champions of each regiment and battalion have been firmly established, there will be a series of games to determine which quintet is the best in the whole Division. Lieutenant Jackson has not yet tried to estimate the exact number of basketball games that will be played in the Ninth this winter, but with recreation halls of three regiments and the Division artillery troops converted into indoor courts, and many outdoor courts either completely finished or in the process of construction, it seems likely that hundreds and hundreds of games will be played before the finals of the Division championships are played off.

In planning the basketball schedules, unit recreation officers have not

overlooked the importance of other sports, perhaps generally less popular but no less important to the men who participate in them. Touch football and volley ball games, for instance, will be played all through the Ninth. At present, no definite plans have been made for a Divisional championship in these games, but it is certain that tournaments to find regimental champions will be held.

Boxing fans will be interested to learn that a Division fistcuff king will be crowned, after a series of elimination bouts all through the Ninth. Not only is the Division well supplied with rings and robes, but within the last few weeks rubber mouthpieces, identical with those used by professionals, have been acquired for the use of the men. There should be enough equipment in this sport to satisfy the most discriminating pugilist.

Among the other sports in which individual or group competitions will be scheduled are badminton, ping pong, soccer, and handball. Two fast handball courts have been laid out in the 60th Infantry area, and in a short time others will probably be set up.

★

Technological High School Band of Atlanta

★



Football is an important activity at Tech High and the 60-piece football band recruited from the ranks of the R.O.T.C. and concert bands is on hand at each home game with a special stunt. The six minute routine between halves includes an opening formation and fanfare, military drills, letter and word formation, dance steps and a novelty stunt. All

maneuvers are executed while the band is playing.

Most of the rehearsing is done before and after school hours. For this the band members receives one-fourth of a unit credit. Recent distinctions won by the band include first division ratings in concert playing at the district and state festivals and a first prize of one hundred dollars awarded



ROBERT K. HAMILTON, Director

the best marching band in a parade at Albany, Georgia.



S U C C E S S F U L

Asheville High School

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

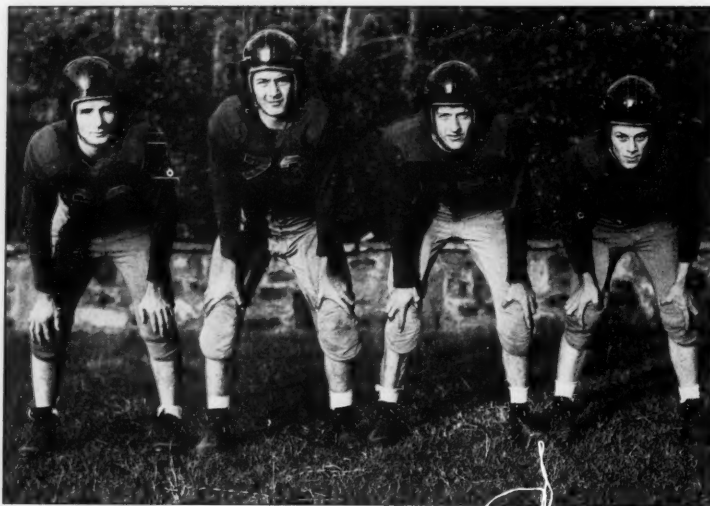
Editor's Note—This is another in a series of articles, giving recognition to successful teams of the past season.

ASHEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, coached by Ralph James, was undefeated in the regular season's play this year, their only setback being to Boys' High, of Atlanta, in a post-season game New Year's Day.

The team operated under a single-wing back with unbalanced line, using also punt formation. They completed 27 passes out of 50 attempts during the season. They varied their defense from a five to a seven-man line. They also varied their offensive formation in that they ran from single and double-wing and T formation. However, they operated mainly from the first named formation. The boys liked to take chances and, through their daring, were considered colorful.

During the regular season of eleven games, they were behind in score only once, with the Greenville High School, that for about four minutes. The line was a little heavier than the average high school line, due to their right tackle who weighed 240 pounds. The average weight was 186 pounds. The backfield averaged 162 pounds.

Justice and Britt were the two outstanding backs, both being triple threat men. The wing-back was held down by Forrest Maney and alternate Jordon Maynard. The fullback post was divided between Joe Penland and Joe McKinney, both very rugged boys. The blocking-back position was taken care of mainly by Norman Harris and Jimmie Karambelas. Substitute end, Carl Tipton, 190 pounds, 6 ft. 3 in., is considered one of their best prospects. Their main offensive threat was Charles Justice, a junior of about 155 pounds, who has exceptional ball-carrying ability. He scored seventeen touchdowns in eleven games for a total of 114 points, ten touchdowns coming as a result of runs from 25 yards up to 78 yards. He was named



ASHEVILLE HIGH BACKFIELD

Left to right: Forrest Maney; Norman Harris; Joe Penland; Charles Justice.

Coach James graduated from Wake Forest in 1928, where he took part in three sports, football, basketball and baseball, earning letters in each sport three years. Since leaving school, he has coached at Blue Ridge School for Boys, three years; Weaver Junior College, two years; Brevard Junior College, two years; Western Carolina Teachers' College, three years; and is now manager of the city parks at Asheville. In addition to his park work, he coaches the Asheville High School football team.

on the All-State and All-Southern Prep teams. His substitute, Bill Britt, the fastest man on the squad, helped carry the offensive load. Their punting averaged 38 yards for the season.

Three of the five teams that scored a touchdown on them scored it on their reserves.

There were six seniors in the squad line-up: Bill Bailey, left end; Captain Mac Duncan, All-State tackle; James McFie, left guard; Ed Williams, right guard; Gilbert Maney, right end; Joe Penland, fullback. The varsity squad consisted of forty-three boys.

The schedule and record for the season follows:

Children's Home 7; Asheville 21.
Kingsport 0; Asheville 21.
Gaffney 0; Asheville 39.
Columbia 0; Asheville 25.
Sumter 0; Asheville 54.
Greenville 6; Asheville 19.
Riverside 6; Asheville 20.
Biltmore 6; Asheville 39.
Andrews 0; Asheville 39.
Charlotte 0; Asheville 19.
Blue Ridge 7; Asheville 53.
Opponents 32; Asheville 349.

(Post-season, Boys High 44; Asheville 0).

TEAMS



Wrens High School, Wrens, Ga.

By NEIL TURNER

IN defeating a strong Monticello team for the Sixth District football title at Louisville, the Wrens Cardinals completed the most successful season in the history of the school and won their third Sixth District title since being taken over by Coach Drane Watson in 1937.

In completing the season, the locals scored 287 points to their opponents' 57 and finished an eleven game schedule undefeated, having one tie game, that to a strong Dublin team early in the season.

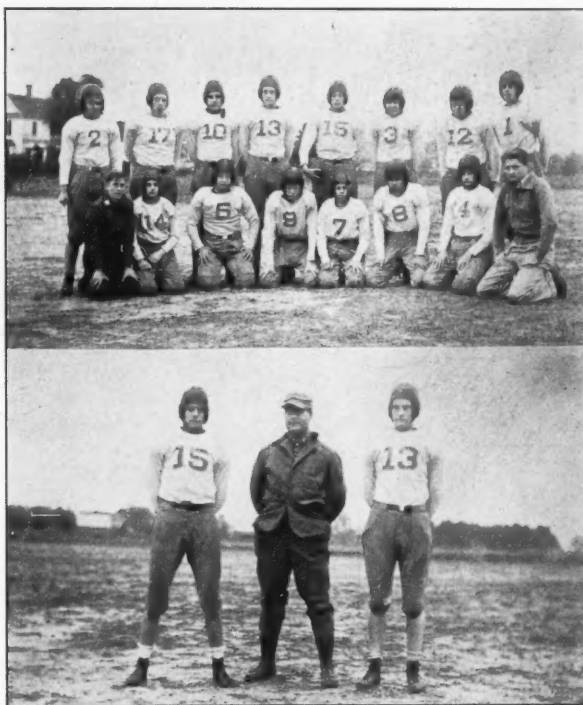
Victories were rung up over Millen, Langley-Bath, Tennille, Wrightsville, Lincolnton, Thomson, Warrenton, North Augusta, S. C., Louisville, and Monticello.

This season's team was sparked by the versatile Carlton Matthews, 160 pound tailback who accounted for 122 of his team's points. Matthews was co-captain and played every minute of every game. He teamed with Thomas E. Watson, who is considered by fans as one of the best ends to perform in these parts. This boy scored 53 points and passed for six more touchdowns and was without a superior as a high school punter. The power runner of the team was Big Grady Clements, fullback and fine defensive player. He was a constant threat throughout the season.

Other players who contributed much to the team's success were "Bunk" Russell and John Thompson, tackles; Herbert Anderson, Jack Newsome, and J. L. Perdue, guards; "Bud" Stone at center, Franklin Godowns at end, Billy Wren, 118 pound blocking back, and fine defensive player. Tommy Godowns played well when needed, and Tyrus Johnson played in a number of games.

Others on the squad are Henry Parrish, Floyd Avera, Charles Prescott, Marvin Barry, Jerry Wren, John Beckum, Broady Wren, and Bill Clark.

Following is the record of the team:
Wrens 64; Millen 0.
Wrens 0; Dublin 0.
Wrens 14; Langley-Bath 0.
Wrens 32; Tennille 14.



ABOVE: WRENS HIGH FOOTBALL TEAM

Below: Coach Drane Watson with his two co-captains, Carlton Matthews, No. 15, and Thomas E. Watson, No. 13.

Wrens 21; Wrightsville 8.
Wrens 38; Lincolnton 0.
Wrens 34; Thomson 6.
Wrens 12; Warrenton 0.

Wrens 25; North Augusta 21.
Wrens 20; Louisville 0.
Wrens 27; Monticello 7.
Total 287; opponents 56.

GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY

COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

(Six Miles from Atlanta)

1. A fully accredited R.O.T.C. college preparatory school where cadets live in homes with their teachers.
2. Classes are small and cadets receive individual attention.
3. A school where character is developed through leadership and discipline.
4. A special post-graduate department for boys who need to strengthen their foundation for college.
5. A two-year course in business administration for high school graduates.
6. A special preparatory course for West Point and Annapolis. Nine graduates passed entrance exams to these schools this year.
7. A separate junior department for young boys.
8. Athletic teams for boys of all ages and sizes play regular schedules.
9. Excellent coaches develop teams in the following sports: Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Tennis, Swimming, Golf, Cross-country, Boxing.
10. Aviation — Cadets may take flying lessons at Atlanta Municipal Airport, 1½ miles from school.

For information, address COL. W. W. BREWSTER, President

DISTRIBUTORS

for

D & M

REACH

SPALDING

ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

"SPOT-BILT"
SHOES



WALTHOUR & HOOD
COMPANY

Sporting Goods

Pryor Street at Auburn Ave.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FOOTBALL AT WOOD- LAWN HIGH

(Continued from page 15)

been known to work boys of high school age too hard and for too long a period of time. As you can very readily see, they cannot be blamed so much since they are permitted a mere five or six weeks, pre-season and Spring training included, to take a young 16 or 17 year old boy and teach him the complicated game of football. I have always fought for Spring training in order to eliminate this danger. Then too, I have noted in most cases the majority of football boys do not participate in any other sport and I have always thought that it would be a good thing to keep them busily engaged in some form of sport throughout the year even if it is football. To me any kind of properly supervised sport provides exercise, recreation, sportsmanship and character training and if the other activities of the school do not appeal to a boy, why not allow him to play football as long as he wishes.

In spite of the handicaps, we in the State of Alabama have encountered, due to the length of training time, high school football interest has grown during the last four or five years by leaps and bounds. To my way of thinking, there are three or four good reasons for this increased interest.

First, is the change in the game itself. Today, the game has been opened up with forward passes, spread formations, shifts and many other novel and noticeable changes from the old power wedge. People today can see and appreciate these new innovations as they can clearly be seen from the modern stadium.

In addition to the changes in the game itself, there have been added many side line and intermission attractions such as large groups of cheerleaders, pep squads, glistening bands, baton twirlers and dancing and prancing majorettes; all of which play a big part in making more people interested in this all-around show. Then too, all of these changes and added attractions have been given to the paying public for a very nominal fee, which appeals to all of us.

Another reason for the increased popularity of high school football is that today the teams have been coached with constant reference to Sportsmanship. The boys play hard and they play clean. That spirit on the field is moved out through the

stands among the spectators. This emphasis on Sportsmanship on the field of play has brought about a different attitude among the spectators. Today, Mother and Father come out and bring the younger children. Everyone knows that there will be no rowdyism and nothing embarrassing happening in the stands.

To these reasons may be added the fact that today high schools, like colleges, are more evenly matched than ever before. Most teams try to play a schedule made up of opponents of equal strength. This equal competition makes for a good close highly-spirited game every week-end during the football season.

Football is a great game. It is a hard game. It is a game that requires a good body and a good brain. It develops both; it strengthens a boy's body and it quickens and sharpens his mind. A boy learns to give and take orders. Then, too, rough, strong competition builds a boy's character and gets him ready for the tough competition ahead.

I believe football in the past has served a great need and will continue to do so in developing boys and men who will be able to take their proper places in the great conflict in which we are now engaged.

ATHLETICS FOR GIRLS

(Continued from page 16)

ried on with other colleges is in the annual Intercollegiate Telegraphic Archery Meet which is sponsored by the National Archery Association. Ole Miss has entered a team in this telegraphic type of extra-mural competition for the past five years. Last spring archery became increasingly popular for the Ole Miss co-eds when the Men's Physical Education Department purchased archery equipment for the men students!

"Co-Recreation"—sports activity in which men and girls play together—seems to be an accepted means of diversion on the Ole Miss campus. Archery, golf, shuffleboard, swimming, table tennis, and tennis are the most popular co-recreational sports.

Although football is decidedly not a sport in which girls can actively participate, we feel that they should be "educated" in watching that popular form of athletics. Therefore, for the past three or four years we have felt fortunate in securing the cooperation of the athletic coaching staff in talks and films on the portions of that sport which are comprehensible to the average feminine mind!

DEFENSIVE BASKETBALL

(Continued from page 11)

been. Frankly, I feel that basketball should be played on a percentage basis similar to baseball. A proper balance between your offense and defense is essential, and over a period of season's play you will probably win more games if you have the proper balance between your offense and defense.

Another factor to consider is that when you are playing teams superior to yours offensively, it is essential that you reduce the offensive margin to the number of points that you will be able to score. I firmly believe that it is possible to teach all boys defensive play. I realize that there is a tendency on their part to like to play offense more than defense, but I think that you can sell them on the importance of defensive play if you make them see how essential it is to keep the opposition from scoring. In the man-to-man defense, it is possible to teach all your boys the basic principles of position, slide, footwork, and shift, and to coordinate these things into a team defense that will enable you to meet any type of offensive play that you may encounter. I also believe there is a certain amount of thrill attached to good defensive play that appeals to the spectators because it puts a premium on baskets scored. The theory that the best defense is a good offense has considerable merit, but I personally feel that the team that has a proper balance between offense and defense will probably win more games during the season than the team which leans too far one way or the other.

COACHING THE BACKFIELD

(Continued from page 10)

work on game field to be away from others and away from all the excitement. Have legs warmed up good and always kick at the beginning of practice before the legs get tired from running.

Dodging for the Ball Carrier

Work at great lengths, particularly during early season practice sessions, on individual dodging and running drills. Have boys work one at the time on drills of sideward running, backward running, and practice the

use of the side step, the cross over, the change of pace, pivoting, etc. All these drills should be done with the ball under the proper arm. Automobile tires are good for dodging practice, placing them in different positions. Running over dummies lying on the ground is also good practice.

All of this practice should be done most of the time as half speed.

SIX-MAN FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 14)

gory that by all reason in the world should be playing football. Why don't you give the boys a "break" and try it one year? *You won't quit after that.* Coaches, take a tip from me. One of these days, the college boys are going to get interested in us fellows. Why? The six-man game requires individual blocking, open field tackling, better all-round ball handling, and better timing in the kicking department because of the scant protection. You can't "kid" me, they all like ends to be able to block a tackle as well as catch a pass. In addition, if we ever get one into college from the six-man field, he won't have to have all the high school heroism knocked out of him before he can be of use to the varsity. He'll go there under the impression that the "big game" is much tougher.

To summarize the case for the abbreviated game: I feel that it is far more sensible to play it and win once in a while than to always be counting the score against you in multiples of ten. This alone has a very wholesome effect on coach and player alike. It packs all the spills and thrills of its big brother with a few to spare. It is the ideal game to break so much of the monotony of too much basketball and will give the small school a more varied program. Finally, the colleges will want them just as much from the six-man as the eleven-man if they are big enough and fast enough. In short, let's get more schools into the game.

Patronize Our Advertisers

RAWLINGS Athletic Equipment

• Make Parks-Chambers your headquarters for sports equipment. A complete, quality line for basketball, football, baseball . . . wholesale and retail.

— • —

RIDDELL

Football, Track and
Baseball Shoes

— • —

O'SHEA

Sweaters

— • —

HARRIS

Jackets

— • —

KEDS

and

CONVERSE

Rubber Soled Basketball
Shoes

— • —

PARKS-CHAMBERS

37 PEACHTREE ST

DECLARE WAR on TERMITES

These minute insects are mobilizing to attack hundreds of Atlanta homes this spring. ORKIN is their natural enemy—and we are ready to go to bat for you.

Call WA. 1050



THE FORWARD PASS

(Continued from page 6)

act instantly to the touch of the ball.

The receiver should be drilled tirelessly to run with the same speed and deception whether he is merely a decoy or whether the pass is to be thrown to him.

In getting into the open there are many tricks and stunts for the receiver to employ, such as loops and "button-hooks," but it should be an invariable rule that he never runs immediately to the spot, when he is to make the catch. He should start out at about three-quarter speed directly

at the defensive back on his side, trying as much as possible to get that back to concentrate his attention on him. Then as he approaches the defensive man, he should fake with the head and shoulders in one direction, while he breaks into the other. At this point, he should also put on a burst of speed, so as to leave the defensive man behind him. In looking for the ball, he should turn only his head and once the ball is in the air, never take his eyes from it until he has made the catch.

GENERAL SPECIALTY COMPANY

Manufacturers

Banners, Pennants, Flags, Felt Novelties, Plain and Fancy Embroidery, Chenille and Felt Letters and Emblems, Celluloid Buttons and Badges, Gold and Silver Embossing.

New home located at 72 BROAD ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.

WAlnut 5127

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention

SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE

DINKLER HOTELS

*Landmarks of
Southern Friendliness*

You will find the Dinkler Hotels located conveniently on all principal highways in the South... in each you will find a cordial welcome by a cheerful, friendly staff. The rooms are large and well ventilated... each with private bath and radio... garage connections are convenient and popular prices prevail in dining rooms and coffee shops.

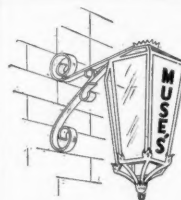
★ The ANSLEY IN ATLANTA, GA.
★ The SAVANNAH IN SAVANNAH, GA.
★ The ST. CHARLES IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.
★ The ANDREW JACKSON IN NASHVILLE, TENN.
★ The JEFFERSON DAVIS IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.
★ The TUTWILER IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
★ The O. HENRY IN GREENSBORO, N.C.

**MODERATE
RATES**

ILLUSTRATED FOLDERS
SENT UPON REQUEST

DINKLER HOTELS

CARLING DINKLER, President and General Manager
OPERATING 3000 ROOMS IN SOUTHERN HOTELS



**NOW especially—
LOOK FOR QUALITY**

- Hickey-Freeman customized suits
- Society Brand suits
- Manhattan shirts
- Interwoven socks
- Dobbs hats
- Nor-East ties
- Hickok belts
- Wright Arch-Preserver shoes.

Muskie

THE DOLLAR SPORTS LIBRARY

for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

PICK YOUR SPORT AND PLAY IT! From this valuable library of big, handsome, illustrated books you will find many volumes that will help you increase your enjoyment in your favorite sports. Written by leading coaches and champions they give you sound and practical advice. A real sports library in your home will be used by every member of your family. Each book is **ONLY \$1.00**. They are **NEW**, not reprints, and contain up-to-date advice on all aspects of the sports. Select the books you want **NOW**. Your **SATISFACTION** is **GUARANTEED**. Use handy coupon below.



1. **Archery** By NATALIE REICHART and GILMAN KEASEY

NEW MATERIAL has been added to bring this volume up to date. Mr. Keasey's success with the "relaxed method" caused the authors to follow this principle throughout the book.



2. **Better Badminton** By CARL H. JACKSON and LESTER A. SWAN

Here is a book valuable to beginner and expert alike. Each point is analyzed and illustrated.

Official Rules are included.



3. **Baseball** By DANIEL E. JESSEE

Each position in baseball is carefully and clearly outlined and analyzed by the author. True-False questions conclude each chapter. A handy book for coaches and players.



4. **Basketball for Girls** By WILHELMINE E. MEISSNER and ELIZABETH YEEND MEYERS

A completely new book! This new volume stresses fast, accurate floor play. Ideal for coach or player.



5. **Basketball** By CHARLES MURPHY

The background, fundamentals, and plays of basketball are explained step by step. True-False questions.



6. **Bowling** By JOE FALCARO and MURRAY GOODMAN

The fundamentals and principles of championship bowling are outlined and described by a Champion Bowler. The reader is shown how to meet and overcome obstacles to good bowling.



Official Rules are included.

7. **Boxing** By EDWIN L. HAISLET

A well written and illustrated book which presents in logical progression the skills and techniques boxers must master.



8. **Fencing** By JOSEPH VINCE

A complete understanding of the fundamentals of fencing may be acquired from this book. All phases of the sport are covered. Explanations are clear and concise.



9. **How to Tie Flies** By E. C. GREGG

What a thrill to take a fish on a fly you made yourself! The author describes the tools, hooks and materials used in fly-tying. The step-by-step instructions are easy to follow.



10. **Football** By GLENN KILLINGER

Everything from handling the ball to generalship and strategy is covered in this

practical book. Coaches and players interested in improving their football knowledge will profit by reading this book.

11. **Six-Man Football** By RAY O. DUNCAN

Many athletic directors have discovered in Six-Man Football the ideal game for their students. The text has been prepared especially for the coach who has had little training in football. All fundamentals are described and illustrated.

12. **Fundamental Handball** By BERNATH E. PHILLIPS

Handball for fun and health! Clear, concise instructions for players and instructors.

Official Rules are included.

13. **Lacrosse** By TAD STANWICK

Learn the game that is steadily growing in popularity! This is the first complete book on the sport. Drawings and photographs illustrate techniques and plays.

14. **Riding** By COLONEL J. J. BONIFACE

Learn to ride correctly! Read this authoritative book which covers everything from the fundamentals to the advanced techniques of riding.

15. **Roping** By BERNARD S. MASON

Roping and rope spinning! How they intrigue the imagination. Read and learn about this little known but well liked sport.

16. **Softball** By A. T. NOREN

The game that rivals baseball in popularity is Softball. Here is a good guide to better Softball playing. Fundamentals and team play explained. *Official Rules included.*

17. **Track and Field** By RAY CONGER

This famous Olympic star and coach covers the whole scope of track and field fundamentals in this volume. A valuable book for all coaches and track men.

18. **Skating** By HAROLD PUTNAM

Learn to be a better skater by reading this simple, informal book. Techniques of plain and figure skating are explained and illustrated.

19. **Skiing** By WALTER PRAGER

Advice for beginners and for expert skiers is to be found in this book by Dartmouth's famous coach. Pre-season training instructions included.

20. **Wrestling** By E. C. GALLAGHER

A championship coach describes the techniques and fundamentals that have produced the best intercollegiate wrestlers. Pictures of holds given.



SEND NO MONEY

Simply encircle the numbers of the books you desire on coupon and pay the postman \$1.00 per copy ordered plus a few pennies postage. If for any reason you are not **SATISFIED** with the books you select, you may return them within 5 days and your money will be **REFUNDED**. Act now to build a Sports Library in your home.

SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE
751 Park Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Ga.

-----ORDER COUPON-----

Southern Coach and Athlete

Please send me the books whose numbers I have encircled below. I will pay the postman \$1.00 per copy ordered plus a few pennies postage. If for any reason I am not satisfied with the books, I may return them within 5 days and receive my money back.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

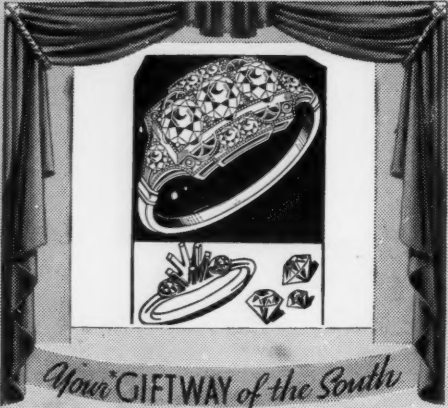
Name

Address

City State

☐ Check here if you prefer to send remittance with your order to save postage charges. Same guarantee and return privilege applies of course.

Bennett's Futurama



Your GIFTWAY of the South

New Brilliance FROM YOUR OLD JEWELRY

Although a diamond never deteriorates, it does lose much of its brilliance and charm in an out-moded setting. Jewelry styles change as definitely as frocks or millinery. And it isn't safe either . . . because an old setting may not be secure. Let us show you how beautifully and reasonably we can transform your old-fashioned jewelry into an exciting new ring.

We will gladly submit prices and designs without obligation.

USE OUR CONVENIENT CLUB PLAN

Claude S. Bennett
INC.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
207 PEACHTREE ATLANTA
Copyright

*"This is the way
to feel refreshed"*



Pause at the familiar red cooler for ice-cold Coca-Cola. Its life, sparkle and delicious taste will give you the real meaning of *refreshment*.

